DAILY COMMERCIAL.
OFFICE, 78 FIFTH AVENUE.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
FOR
The Campaign
CONTAINING A GREAT VARIETY OF
POLITICAL
AND
Other Reading Matter,
NOW READY.
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A New and Stunning
The Only Place
The Celebrated Rubbers
Just Received.
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No Discount Clothing.
The New Fashions

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

For President,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Of Indiana.

For Congress-at-Large,
JOHN P. PENNEY,
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

For Congress,
JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
Of Washington County.

State Ticket.

For Auditor General,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

For Surveyor General,
JAMES P. BARR,
Of Allegheny County.

County Ticket.

For Senate,
DANIEL L. GILLELAN.

For Assembly,
WILLIAM WILSON, WILLIAM A. STONE,
JAMES H. KERR, GEORGE A. KELLY,
JAMES H. KERR, GEORGE A. KELLY.

For District Attorney,
ALFRED S. BLACK.

For County Commissioner,
HENRY LAMBERT.

For County Auditor,
JAMES M. SHIELDS.

For County Treasurer,
D. L. MOORHEAD.

For Coroner,
RICHARD O. MOREHEAD.

City Ticket.

For Mayor,
HARRY S. KNOX.

For Controller,
ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

For Treasurer,
A. G. CORNELIUS.

THE LAST CHANCE.

Persons who have not yet been assessed must attend to this business to-day. The Assessors can receive names up till midnight, after which time no names can be added to the list; or, rather those assessed after to-day will not be entitled to vote at the State election. The taxes may be paid at any time before the person casts his vote. Let no hope that not a single Republican vote will be lost through neglect to comply with the requirements of the law in this respect.

REBELS: Have communication to the State Department at Washington that the Spanish Monarchy has ceased to exist. It is believed that the United States will be prompt to acknowledge the Provisional Government, which triumphs over the Bourbon dynasty, from which the Southern Confederacy had the warmest sympathy.

GEN. MCCLELLAN: It is now said, had time to enter the political arena, and it is reported that under the advice of his physician he will not go on the stump for the present. It is expected that he will be able to determine on what course he will pursue by the time the election takes place, and that he will enter on a vigorous campaign about the middle of November, "by which time he expects his positions to arrive."

THE *Post* still harps upon its desire to have a political debate between Republicans and Democrats. We are authorized to state that if the editor of the *Post*, or the Democratic Committee, will select three or two of their best speakers, they can be accommodated with a debate by making their wishes known to Trustee Rowand, Esq., who will see that an equal number of Republicans are on hand, at any time and place that may be mutually agreed upon.

THE *Post* says: "The more distasteful and seditious frauds are now being practiced in the Courts in Philadelphia, by Republicans, who have the impudence to assert that Democrats are engaged in the work of manufacturing votes." Has the *Post* perused the affidavit of J. B. Bowie, published in yesterday's Commercial? Mr. Bowie swears that Ed. Knauss admitted to him that he was engaged in colonizing men to defeat Cooper, and had *disgraceful* facts, one that afternoon. Is it impudence, then, Mr. *Post*, for Republicans to assert that "Democrats are engaged in the work of manufacturing votes?" Is it denied that Edward J. Knauss, Esq., of Greensburg, is a Democrat, and that he is here in Allegheny county as the paid agent of the Democratic State Committee?

EMINENT Republicans confined in Ghostly seclusion are learn that the Hon. George W. Woodward, who has been absent for some time [illegible] Philadelphia, if he has not already done so, for the purpose of assuming the duties of his appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court. His commission, which had availed this city was forwarded to Philadelphia by last night's mail.

THE contract for the succession to Judge Woodward's place on the bench of the District Court of this county has become quite animated among the friends of the respective aspirants. Some of the gentlemen mentioned yesterday in connection with the office are not ambitious of the honor, and the names of Messrs. Dwight Ellis and James M. Kennedy were most prominently spoken of yesterday.

Distinguished and learned as Judge Sharswood is, the Supreme Bench will lose nothing, either in character or learning, by the change which he has voluntarily rendered necessary. The press and the bar, throughout the entire State, generally express the highest degree of satisfaction with the appointment of Judge Whitmore.

THE New York *Herald* does not seem to favor the withdrawal of Seymour. Alluding to the idea which has taken possession of the Democracy that Seymour will have to "accept leadership with the Boys in Blue," the *Herald* says:

> Seymour [illegible] as the Democratic candidate for President, and he has been so from the beginning. He is the only man who can unite the party, and he is the only man who can carry it to victory. Let the Democracy, then, stand by Seymour, and Seymour will stand by the Democracy.

The *Herald* is correct in asserting that McClellan represents the "unlucky" period of the war, and that he is not the man to "reverse the drift of the popular tide in this campaign." It advises the New York Democracy of the Manhattan Club to take no action in the matter at present, stating the advice by hinting that "Little Mac" might make a better run in 1872 or 1876. With this view the *Herald* thinks it would be advisable to keep him before the people. The *Herald*, as usual, is a little confused. Although disconcentrating the movement which is said to be on foot to place McClellan at the head of the ticket, it fails to suggest a better or more available man for the Democratic Democrats.

WHO CONTROL THE PATRONAGE.

For years ago the Legislature of Illinois passed an act making all time contracts to grant illegal in all cases where the seller of the time was not in actual possession of the grain. The Chicago Board of Trade practically ignored the law. The Directors of the Board especially refused to exercise jurisdiction over "option" or "time contracts" when brought before them. At the same time they refused to recognize what are termed "privilege" cases. The difference between an "option" and a "privilege" case was to exist thus: "Options" are either "sellers' or "buyers," and are regulated by the condition of the market, and the length of time stipulated, running from thirty days to any weeks, and frequently months.

A *buyer* have the "option" of delivering a certain amount to B any time during the term of the contract by simply giving a few hours notice. Or A buys of B at a certain price to be delivered at a certain time, paying so much a bushel for the "privilege." As this year's crop of corn is unusually large, the operations in Chicago are correspondingly "immense." It is now no a Chicago term. A large "deal" or "short" interest was recently created there in order to strengthen the market, but in fact supposed to control it, the market was obviously in the extent of a million of bushels. It is said, and the consequence is what is termed a "corner" in corn. The "corner" was brought about by the operation of a few shrewd individuals who, on one Monday, purchased all the "spot corn" already purchased at "options" or "privilege"; and proceeded in advancing the price thirty-five cents on the bushel in three days. The "shorts" scrambled into the market, and the "corner" was completed. The profits of the largest houses, which has stood from time out of mind, were compelled to succumb, while the aggregate loss by the "short" interest is said to be "immense." These recent unlawful operations have caused the Board of Trade to favor the adoption of the following resolution:

> Whereas, What is known as "corners" in grain and provisions are contrary to the interests of the trade, and should be discouraged by the Board of Trade; therefore, be it

[illegible]

SMALL NOTES.

The senior class of Amherst College has defined its position concerning the habit of "treating" to a number of perfumes and fruitless conclusions, condemning the habit as disgraceful, and those who perpetrate it guilty of positive meanness. They promise to endure the family to their utmost to eradicate the evil, and call upon all honorable, high-minded students in the country to unite in frowning down such disgraceful conduct. This is a step in the right direction. The contrast which generous gentlemen from "treating on facts" is striking, some to be unknown to the majority of the students of our foremost colleges. What with "treating" and fresh goats, American colleges may be said to be governed by a disgraceful despotism. A young man of sound principles, well disposed and inclined to keep aloof from course or obscene association, is nearly always subjected to practical jokes of such a nature as to warrant immediate and complete punishment. We have invariably sympathized with the "freshie" in the recent outrages at Amherst particularly, we cannot imagine. The only wonder is that so few lives are lost in these "innocent practical jokes." Fancy a score of young men subjecting a quiet, well-disposed member of their class to most wanton outrages "just for the fun of the thing," compelling him to drink until he is drunk, suffocating him with the fumes of tobacco, binding him hand and foot when he has the courage to attempt resistance, and beating him unmercifully when he begrudgingly gets the better of a few of his tormentors. It is an outrage on the name of fun. The best institutions of learning in Germany are never disgraced by those senseless and cowardly scenes. It would not be tolerated a moment. Neither are they guilty of assuming such a degree of authority, in mock seriousness, the physical effects of those who may be in attendance. Poverty is not excluded; the plainest attired student, seeking as he conducts himself properly, is the equal of a prince. And we are assured that there have not been a few instances where obscure and unknown but meritorious students were delivered to both by their class and the faculty when high honors and positions were magnified to its pretence. In an American college it seems that an aristocracy, formed of the wealthy young men, has frequently exercised the supreme authority. We are glad that we can see no reason why a young man should permit himself to be outraged, insulted or annoyed in any way in an institution expressly designed for the advancement of learning. On the contrary, we hold that he has every right to second insult, and protect himself from outrage even at the risk of imperilling life. In fact, we want one or two examples made, which will put a stop to these cowardly practices.

It seems that we are not to have the pleasure of seeing and hearing the author of the Comic of Monte Christo until next year. Mr. Dumas is fully determined, where he does come, to make a favorable impression on the people of this country. Unlike Dickens, he is bent upon being sociable, will cultivate friendship, and senior himself generally agreeable to those whom can offend to pay for the expenses of the Prince Napoleon's visit. Dumas has achieved eminence that the best way to get at the American heart is through the American stomach. Perhaps he has carried this idea of the matter to extremes, and will be found the flavor of the finest shades, the choicest veal, and the rarest game. But we doubt it. When he comes to this country, and witnesses with his own eyes the abominable manner served up in our first class hotels, and consumed, then, and not till then, will he be able to comprehend the trials the American stomach is subjected to daily.

Alexandre, by his terms with W. Elliott, which have not been published, will afford the latter a good opportunity to retire from public society. We are to have extracts from his best and most popular novels and dramas served up with such a dinner as Alexandre alone can cook, not to grace be understood. The latter will be expected to wash down his dishes with his own hands. The three immortals, the Count of Monte Christo in the cake, or the thrilling incidents in his last great romance, will be served with the coffee. We don't feel inclined sacrifice those who have partaken of Alexandre's country. We shall hear all that is worth knowing about the Monarch, while we are helped to his wonderful sauces. Dumas is the utmost simplicity in his manners, the plainest stuff and the greatest nation, while natural of fruit, or imaginable novelties for dessert, we shall be regaled with Alexandre's reminiscences of the days of Louis Philippe and Napoleon I. We do not know how Ullman will succeed in the matter, but we are inclined to think no one would suit Alexandre so well as the inimitable Dumas.

The report that General Rey has applied to be detailed as military attaché to the French legation at Washington, has called forth the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

> Gen. Rey is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and has been a contributor to the *Enquirer* for years. He is a brave soldier, and has been promoted for gallantry on the field. He is a man of fine social qualities, and has many friends in this city. He is a Democrat, and has been a delegate to Democratic conventions. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and would be a credit to any position he may fill. He is a man of fine education, and has been a professor in a college. He is a man of fine taste, and has been a contributor to the *Enquirer* for years. He is a man of fine character, and has been a delegate to Democratic conventions. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and would be a credit to any position he may fill. He is a man of fine education, and has been a professor in a college. He is a man of fine taste, and has been a contributor to the *Enquirer* for years. He is a man of fine character, and has been a delegate to Democratic conventions. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and would be a credit to any position he may fill.

The *Times* is pained to account for the fact that New York city boasts of so many foreigners who are not eligible to do honor to General McClellan, and propounds the gentle conundrum why he is their "favorite General." The *Times* appears to be under the impression that the effort to be honored for what he did—or for what he didn't. It is seldom that we have seen the *Times*'s pretension at fault. Ever since the General demonstrated the existence of the "Ku Klux Klan" in Louisiana, by the fact that four-fifths of the people to be found in all large cities, whose white time is devoted to the study of the Ku Nothing art. These people have combined, and do not hesitate to say that the General is an "honest, clever gentleman for the extinction of their own cause. The whole thing is in reality more of a mutual admiration than a political organization, and the people of the country, in all the large cities, But it is, of course, probable that there will be a few Democrats who will vote for the gallant Union soldier, and the preservation of a few more forms of government will be continued. But, as all events, we hope for a new Republican party which will be formed from the exiled Know-Nothings, or for the resuscitation of Rome; but we are inclined to think that the Democracy will not be in the position which will make them willing to defend the time-honored principles of the Democracy.

The presidency with which the press and the caucus Bond can have but one result, namely, to handicap the aspirants for the highest honors in the gift of the country. When the question of introducing forge was discussed, the press decided it in short order. The same journals attacked the "second Nation, indicted members of the Legislature, and tried to straighten the dirty gone to straighten. The daily press is addicted to garrotting, and the nation was assassinated inside of a month. Woodcuts, photographic caricatures, stage burlesques, and every species of ridicule which succeeded. As an example of the power of the press, the Chicago *Tribune* recently remarks, "We hope the newspapers, the photographers, engravers and comic song writers will now use the progress of the Democratic party as they used the progress of the Republican party. They could desire to see our fundamental young [illegible] pronounciating our principal speakers [illegible] lumps on their backs."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has the following in relation to an article which has appeared in the city papers:

> The article appears to be called upon to make a statement in relation to the matter. The article appears to be a statement of the facts in relation to the matter. The article appears to be a statement of the facts in relation to the matter. The article appears to be a statement of the facts in relation to the matter. The article appears to be a statement of the facts in relation to the matter. The article appears to be a statement of the facts in relation to the matter. The article appears to be a statement of the facts in relation to the matter.

Governor Fairchild, of West Virginia, pronounces a great deal of nonsense in his recent proclamation. We know of, as will be apparent from the following extract from his address, followed by him recently in Wheeling, in which he reminded his hearers of the promises of the Democratic party in the past:

> [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democratic party

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

FOR SALE.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1868.

There was a very light business to-day in the financial line by our banks, and checking on them was very sparingly indulged in by the public. Once in a while the bankers get slight hints of their customers, which are granted in an accommodating spirit.

The exceedingly tight season which is upon the New York money market is the subject of much remark and loud complaint. The committee-rooms which have been at work for the past few weeks, are escaping, it is said, everything before them. The Evening Post of yesterday says:

The money market is exceedingly active at seventy per cent. on the best selected collateral, while large amounts are changed at eight per cent. It is expected that the combination to advance rates by the present artificial stringency is progressing from the banks and depositors to the brokers, and that the latter will soon feel compelled to demand from their customers the same rates which they themselves are paying. If such combination is effected, it will be the first time in the history of the country that the money power has been successfully exercised in the interest of the lender as against the borrower. Such a result would be a most unfortunate one for the business interests of the country, and we trust that the banks will not be induced to attempt it. The banks have no more right to organize a league to compel the borrowing of money than they have to organize a league to compel the buying of goods. The one is on the same principle as the other, and both are equally unjustifiable.

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Gold has been very active and buoyant to-day, with the rise of fluctuating from 140¼ to 140¾, closing at the latter figure. It is said the amount of new engagements or transactions in the Gold Room has been largely augmented by the sales of the Treasury, which are stated by the Assistant Treasurer to have been, for the month of September, to the large amount of $10,000,000.

The following table, coming from Boutelle, corrected daily, is kept at the Gold Room, Stock Exchange Building, No. 40 Fourth street, and is the nearest reliable guide, indicating, as it does, the various changes of the New York Gold Room in the course of a day:

10 A. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
10:30 A. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
11 A. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
11:30 A. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
12 M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
12:30 P. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
1 P. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
1:30 P. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
2 P. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
2:30 P. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼
3 P. M.	140¼	140¼	140¼

Messrs. Jay H. Mitchell & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them to-day by Jay Cooke & Co., the correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
1881, reg.			
1881, coupon			
1867, reg.			
1867, coupon			
1868, reg.			
1868, coupon			
5-20's, reg.			
5-20's, coupon			
10-40's, reg.			
10-40's, coupon			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

The following are the closing quotations of Government securities in Philadelphia to-day, reported by Jay Cooke & Co.:

6's, 1881, reg.	113	113	113
6's, 1881, coupon	113	113	113
6's, 1867, reg.	109	109	109
6's, 1867, coupon	109	109	109
6's, 1868, reg.	107	107	107
6's, 1868, coupon	107	107	107
5-20's, reg.	109	109	109
5-20's, coupon	109	109	109
10-40's, reg.	104	104	104
10-40's, coupon	104	104	104
7-30's, 1st series	107	107	107
7-30's, 2d series	107	107	107
7-30's, 3d series	107	107	107

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6's, 1881, reg.	113	113	113
6's, 1881, coupon	113	113	113
6's, 1867, reg.	109	109	109
6's, 1867, coupon	109	109	109
6's, 1868, reg.	107	107	107
6's, 1868, coupon	107	107	107
5-20's, reg.	109	109	109
5-20's, coupon	109	109	109
10-40's, reg.	104	104	104
10-40's, coupon	104	104	104
7-30's, 1st series	107	107	107
7-30's, 2d series	107	107	107
7-30's, 3d series	107	107	107

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported Officially for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1868.

Breadstuffs—The oil market yesterday continued much in a stand still. Buyers and sellers are apart as to prices, although holders seem firm and not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. Dispatches from the East furnish the following information:

Petroleum—Market quiet, prime light straw to white, 36c; standard white, 36; crude, including packages, 20c.

New York—The market was inactive yesterday and to-day, and quite dull to-day. Crude, 20c; standard white, 36c; refined, 39c.

Boston—Refined is in demand, with small sales at 40c. Crude is dull, with small sales at 20c.

Baltimore—Refined is nominally unchanged at 39c. Crude is nominally 20c.

Cincinnati—Refined is dull and unsettled, 39c. Crude is dull and nominal at 20c.

Rosin—Market dull and unsettled. Sales reported from date of the first choice qualities about 6.50 @ 7; and for those strained about 6.25 @ 6.50. Low fine will be 6 @ 6.25. The Pearl Mills, 6.50 @ 7. Diamond mills will come largely for sale in barrels at 6 @ 6.25. Wilmington, 6.50 @ 7. Tuscarora, 6.50 @ 7. Low grades, 5.50 @ 6.

Tar—Tar is more doing in quiet, with fair light receipts. Wood is quiet and nearly all the receipts come in unsalable at 3.50 @ 3.75 for rosin, and $5 @ $5.25 if tarred for white. There is a fair demand for coal tar at $3 @ 3.25 from first hands, and $3.50 @ 3.75 from store. Oats are scarce and selling readily from first hands at 90c, and from store at 95c @ $1. Rye commands a good deal from first hands. Barley is quiet and nominally at 90c @ $1 from first hands, and $1.05 @ $1.10 from store.

Whiskey—Market active and tending to higher rates. We quote refined at 40c @ 41c; crude at 39c @ 40c; and Monongahela rectified three years old at 42c @ 43c; and Monongahela two years old at 40c @ 41c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday Evening, October 3, 1868. }

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Whiskey—Market active and tending to higher rates. We quote refined at 40c @ 41c; crude at 39c @ 40c; and Monongahela two years old at 40c @ 41c; and Monongahela three years old at 42c @ 43c per gallon.

PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday Evening, October 3, 1868. }

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday Evening, October 3, 1868. }

The market for pig iron is in well maintained, notwithstanding the margin of profit to manufacturers of merchant bars and nails is unusually small. Leading forge irons, owing to light supplies, are held upon firmly than at the date of our last report.

Consumers, in order to sharpen their sensitiveness, are taking pretty freely of medium and low grade descriptions, which at the close find imperfect users. Finished, so that all description of common to best makes of No. 1 forge irons are held firmly at the quoted rates.

In the charcoal descriptions the demand is fairly active for forge, but rather light for foundry grades.

The sales were unfinished, 50 tons bituminous coal smelted, 2,000 tons charcoal, 1,000 tons forge, 450 tons.

Anthracite.

[illegible] No. 1 Foundry	$0 [illegible]
[illegible] No. 2 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 3 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 1 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 2 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 3 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 4 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 5 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 6 Forge	[illegible]

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

[illegible] Forge Iron	$0 [illegible]
[illegible] No. 1 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 2 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 3 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 1 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 2 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 3 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 4 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 5 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 6 Forge	[illegible]

Charcoal Irons.

[illegible] Forge Iron	$0 [illegible]
[illegible] No. 1 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 2 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 3 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 1 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 2 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 3 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 4 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 5 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] No. 6 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No. 2 Foundry	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No. 1 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No. 2 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No. 3 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No. 4 Forge	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanging Rock No.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

[illegible]

Unwarranted Abuse.

[illegible]

Scaffold to Death.

A very painful accident occurred in the Fourteenth Ward on Thursday evening, resulting in the death of little girl named Mary Jane Rouse, aged two years. It appears that after supper and just as the mother of the little girl was getting ready to go to the Democratic meeting in the Diamond, she missed the child from the house, and on looking around the premises found it in the cellar of the house, in the yard, in a helpless condition. The child was immediately taken up stairs, and the mother, with the assistance of her husband, endeavored to restore it to consciousness, but failed. Dr. John Wurtz was called in, but pronounced the child dead when he arrived. Coroner Kerr, on hearing of the casualty, ordered the body to be taken to the residence of the parents, and will hold an inquest to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. The child was about two years of age, and was the only daughter of the parents. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

Still on Equity Effect.

[illegible]

Weekly Report.

The total number of deaths in the city, as reported by the undertakers to the Board of Health, was 207 for the week ending on Saturday last. The number of deaths of children under one year of age, was 49; between one and five years of age, 31; between five and ten years of age, 7; between ten and twenty years of age, 7; between twenty and thirty years of age, 15; between thirty and forty years of age, 15; between forty and fifty years of age, 15; between fifty and sixty years of age, 15; between sixty and seventy years of age, 15; between seventy and eighty years of age, 15; between eighty and ninety years of age, 15; between ninety and one hundred years of age, 15; between one hundred and one hundred and one years of age, 15; between one hundred and one hundred and two years of age, 15; between one hundred and two hundred and three years of age, 15; between one hundred and three hundred and four years of age, 15; between one hundred and four hundred and five years of age, 15; between one hundred and five hundred and six years of age, 15; between one hundred and six hundred and seven years of age, 15; between one hundred and seven hundred and eight years of age, 15; between one hundred and eight hundred and nine years of age, 15; between one hundred and nine hundred and one thousand years of age, 15; between one thousand and one thousand and one years of age, 15; between one thousand and one thousand and two years of age, 15; between one thousand and two thousand and three years of age, 15; between one thousand and three thousand and four years of age, 15; between one thousand and four thousand and five years of age, 15; between one thousand and five thousand and six years of age, 15; between one thousand and six thousand and seven years of age, 15; between one thousand and seven thousand and eight years of age, 15; between one thousand and eight thousand and nine years of age, 15; between one thousand and nine thousand